

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, it is an exciting day in America, because the Republicans on the House side are making real change, just as we promised, with the Contract With America.

Now we are going to take on the balancing of our national budget. Let me tell the Members, Mr. Speaker, a child born today, if we do nothing, will be saddled with \$187,150 in their lifetime just in taxes, just to pay the service on our national debt. That is unacceptable. The Republicans are willing to take that on. We are also willing to save our Medicare system.

If we do nothing, if we just sit back on our hands, like some are saying we should do, it is going to go bankrupt. Republicans are committed to save it, to protect it, to preserve it, to improve it. We are not going to bury our heads in the sand, Mr. Speaker. We are going to take on the issues that are important to working people, saving our future and saving our children's future.

REPUBLICANS TRY TO REFORM A HUGE MAGICAL ILLUSION IN ATTEMPTING TO CUT MEDICARE

(Mr. DOGGETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to attempts to cut Medicare for our Nation's seniors, our Republican colleagues are trying to perform one huge magical illusion. I like magic tricks just about as much as the next person, but I prefer to see them in the circus, not here on the floor of Congress.

Let us take a look at what is up the sleeves of the Gingrichites. They want to cut Medicare to 37 million seniors by about \$900 each year. This painful cut is for the very men and women who we have been celebrating on this 50th anniversary of our victory in Europe, people that we here applauded, who fought for this country abroad, or who worked for it here at home.

Yet, at this very time we find in the Committee on the Budget scheduled for tomorrow here in the House the Gingrichites' proposal to cut the Medicare benefits that are so critical to these senior citizens.

I would say that David Copperfield should beware, because with the kind of magic being performed here and the kind of illusion here, this is an act that is ready for the Las Vegas strip.

PERMISSION FOR CERTAIN COMMITTEES TO SIT TODAY DURING THE 5-MINUTE RULE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following committees and their subcommittees be permitted to sit today while the House is meeting in the Committee on the Whole House under the 5-minute rule:

The Committee on Agriculture; the Committee on Banking and Financial Services; the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities; the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight; the Committee on House Oversight; the Committee on International Relations; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on Resources; and the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that the minority has been consulted, and that there is no objection to these requests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the gentleman is correct. The Democrat side has been consulted, and we have no objections.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, May 8, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Wednesday, May 3, 1995 at 7:05 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits proposed legislation entitled "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995."

With great respect, I am

Sincerely yours,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

THE ANTITERRORISM AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 104-71)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Today I am transmitting for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995." This comprehensive Act, together with the "Omnibus Counterterrorism Act of 1995," which I

transmitted to the Congress on February 9, 1995, are critically important components of my Administration's effort to combat domestic and international terrorism.

The tragic bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19th stands as a challenge to all Americans to preserve a safe society. In the wake of this cowardly attack on innocent men, women, and children, following other terrorist incidents at home and abroad over the past several years, we must ensure that law enforcement authorities have the legal tools and resources they need to fight terrorism. The Antiterrorism Amendments Act of 1995 will help us to prevent terrorism through vigorous and effective investigation and prosecution. Major provisions of this Act would:

- Permit law enforcement agencies to gain access to financial and credit reports in antiterrorism cases, as is currently permitted with bank records. This would allow such agencies to track the source and use of funds by suspected terrorists.

- Apply the same legal standard in national security cases that is currently used in other criminal cases for obtaining permission to track telephone traffic with "pen registers" and "trap and trace" devices.

- Enable law enforcement agencies to utilize the national security letter process to obtain records critical to terrorism investigations from hotels, motels, common carriers, storage facilities, and vehicle rental facilities.

- Expand the authority of law enforcement agencies to conduct electronic surveillance, within constitutional safeguards. Examples of this increased authority include additions to the list of felonies that can be used as the basis for a surveillance order, and enhancement of law enforcement's ability to keep pace with telecommunications technology by obtaining multiple point wiretaps where it is impractical to specify the number of the phone to be tapped (such as the use of a series of cellular phones).

- Require the Department of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms to study the inclusion of taggants (microscopic particles) in standard explosive device raw materials to permit tracing the source of those materials after an explosion; whether common chemicals used to manufacture explosives can be rendered inert; and whether controls can be imposed on certain basic chemicals used to manufacture other explosives.

- Require the inclusion of taggants in standard explosive device raw materials after the publication of

- implementing regulations by the Secretary of the Treasury.
- Enable law enforcement agencies to call on the special expertise of the Department of Defense in addressing offenses involving chemical and biological weapons.
- Make mandatory at least a 10-year penalty for transferring firearms or explosives with knowledge that they will be used to commit a crime of violence and criminalize the possession of stolen explosives.
- Impose enhanced penalties for terrorist attacks against current and former Federal employees, and their families, when the crime is committed because of the employee's official duties.
- Provide a source of funds for the digital telephony bill, which I signed into law last year, ensuring court-authorized law enforcement access to electronic surveillance of digitized communications.

These proposals are described in more detail in the enclosed section-by-section analysis.

The Administration is prepared to work immediately with the Congress to enact antiterrorism legislation. My legislation will provide an effective and comprehensive response to the threat of terrorism, while also protecting our precious civil liberties. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of the Administration's legislative proposals by the Congress.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 3, 1995.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on the motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken at the end of legislative business today.

STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1995

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1139) to amend the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1139

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Striped Bass Conservation Act Amendments of 1995".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 7(a) of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note) is amended by striking "For each of fiscal years 1986," and all that follows through

"1994," and inserting "For each of fiscal years 1995 and 1996,".

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) COMMISSION MONITORING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERSTATE PLAN.—Section 4(a)(1) of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note) is amended in the material preceding subparagraph (A) by striking "of fiscal year 1987, and of each fiscal year thereafter," and inserting "of each fiscal year,".

(b) REPEAL OF INOPERATIVE PROVISIONS.—Sections 8 and 10 of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note) are repealed.

SEC. 4. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATION OF PLANS AND AMENDMENTS TO PLANS FOR ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note), as amended by section 3(b) of this Act, is further amended by adding after section 7 the following new section:

"SEC. 8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PREPARATION OF PLANS AND AMENDMENTS TO PLANS FOR ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS.

"The Commission shall establish standards and procedures to ensure that the Commission provides an adequate opportunity for public participation in the preparation of any plan for the management of Atlantic Striped Bass and any amendment to such a plan (including any amendment to the Interstate Fisheries Management Plan for Striped Bass, dated October 1, 1981), including public hearings and procedures for the submission of written comments to the Commission."

(b) DEADLINE.—Within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission shall issue standards and procedures under section 8 of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1851 note), as amended by subsection (a), of this section.

SEC. 5. TRANSFER OF EXISTING PROVISION TO ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT.

So much of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act for fiscal years 1989 through 1991, and for other purposes" (approved November 3, 1988; Public Law 100-589; 102 Stat. 2986) as precedes subsection (g) of that section—

(1) is transferred from that Act to the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 185 note);

(2) shall appear immediately after section 8 of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act, as amended by section 4 of this Act; and

(3) is redesignated as section 9 of the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act.

SEC. 6. AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT.

(a) SCOPE OF STUDIES.—Section 7(a) of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757g(a)) is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3) and inserting "; and", and by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) the effects of water quality and other habitat changes on the recruitment, spawning potential, mortality rates, and population abundance of the Delaware River striped bass population."

(b) EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Section 7(d) of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757g(d)) is amended by striking "each of the fiscal years 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994" and inserting "each of the fiscal years 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today we are considering H.R. 1139, the Striped Bass Conservation Act Amendments of 1995.

Mr. Speaker, before I proceed to explain the bill, I would like to make note that this bill is a product of a high degree of bipartisan work and a high degree of bipartisan support.

While H.R. 1139 carries my name as the primary sponsor this year, in past years very similar legislation carried the names of others, including, as prime sponsor, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS]. And, as a member of the minority, I was pleased to have had a great deal of input from the then chairman of the Committee on Fish and Wildlife, so to the extent that I can extend to past Congresses and to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS], congratulations for bringing us to this point, it is my pleasure to explain the bill.

Mr. Speaker, as the result of a significant population decline that began in the 1970's, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission developed an interstate fishery management plan for striped bass. Congress also responded to the decline of striped bass populations by authorizing the Emergency Striped Bass Study in 1979.

In 1984, Congress enacted the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act. The act was originally introduced by my good friend, GERRY STUDDS, the ranking minority member of the Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans Subcommittee. This act requires a Federal moratorium on striped bass fishing in States that do not implement management measures consistent with the Commission's striped bass plan. Implementation of this plan has led to a resurgence in Atlantic Coast striped bass which are now considered fully recovered.

Mr. Speaker, I think this is one of the times when we can collectively say that this House did something right which culminated in the fully desired result.

H.R. 1139 extends the authorization for the Striped Bass Conservation Act through fiscal year 1996, and extends the striped bass study through fiscal year 1998.

I urge my colleagues to support the continuation of this vital and highly successful conservation effort by voting "aye" on this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.